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Citation Analysis of PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science -A Study Based on Indian Citation Index

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Abstract:

Indian Citation Index database is a authoritative tool to search, track, and measure and collaborate in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. This paper is discussed the published research articles, citations and self-citations in PEARL : Journal of Library & Information Science which are available in Indian Citation Index. During the period of study 2007 to 2019 totally 516 articles were published which are indexed in Indian Citation Index. Among the 516 articles, maximum of 55(10.66 %)articles published in 2017 and minimum of 19 (3.68%)articles published in 2007.

Keywords:

PEARL, Journal of Library & Information Science, Indian Citation Index, Articles, Citations, Self Citations, JCI, RII.

Introduction:

The Indian Citation Index provides a multidisciplinary research platform covering about thousand scholarly journals from India. The ICI database also produces other useful by products like Indian Science Citation Index (ISCI), Indian Social Science and Humanities Citation Index (ISSHCI), Indian Journals Citation Reports (IJCR), Indian Science and Technology Abstracts (ISTA), and Directory of Indian Journals (DOIJ).This study attempts to analyze authors in the field of PEARL : Journal of Library & Information Science 2007 to 2019

Review of Literature:

Md Nurul Alam et al. [1] (2016) have assessed the current state of published output on 'Solar Physics' in India. A scientometric study conducted to evaluate Solar Physics research for the period 1960-2014. The average number of publications per year was 48.04 and the average number of citations per publication was 10.77. The publications hit the highest point in the year 2014 with 168 publications and the highest number of citations (1546) was in 2009. Shilpa Kachru Tupe et al. [2] (2016) analysed of 171 research articles published in the research period of 2011 - 2015. This study will review on Author Productivity, Co-Author pattern wise year wise, country-wise distribution, volume wise, relative growth rate(RGR) and doubling time(DT) etc., further it reveals Majorities 171 articles are published by Indian countries and alternative countries. The highest number of authors per paper is 1.98. Single authorship articles are higher and prevalent than multi author. Rudramuni Hiremath et al. [3] (2016) analyzed one of the important bibliometric laws of Bradford's Law of scattering for the literature related to 'Materials Science' for the period 1995- 2014 as available in the Web of Science database. A total number of 42,383 articles related to Material Science published in journals in English language during the period. A list of ranked journals was prepared and it found that the Journal of Alloys and Compounds with 1,939 articles is the most productive journal publishing Material Science literature followed by Materials Letters of the Elsevier Science with 1.146 articles and Materials Chemistry and Physics with 1,111 articles. In this study, theoretical aspects of Bradford's Law of Scattering are tested and found that the data do not fit to the present sample. The Leimkuhler model also examined and found to fit the data for the Bradford Multiplier (k) at 14.71. The Bradford law is also tested through graphical formulation by drawing the Bradford bibliograph and is found to confirm all the 3 characteristics.

Objectives of the Study:

Based on the sources framed the following objectives:

1 To assess the strength of articles in PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science

2 To analyses the year wise Citations

3 To find out the Self Citations of the journal

4 To calculate Journal Citation Index JCI

4 To assess the journal's Research Impact Indicator (RII).

Methodology:

The citation analysis is one of the most widely used tools for measuring expertise in the field of study by way of calculating the impact factor, number of citations, etc. It is a control as well as measuring tools for country wise or subject wise. This study is aimed to discuss the analysis of the citation index in the field of PEARL : Journal of Library & Information Science

Analysis and Interpretation:

The authors have been selected data from relevant sources from Indian Citation Index [4] and the following discussions made for the period of 2007 to 2019. Remaining year's publications (Before 2007) will not be considered for this study
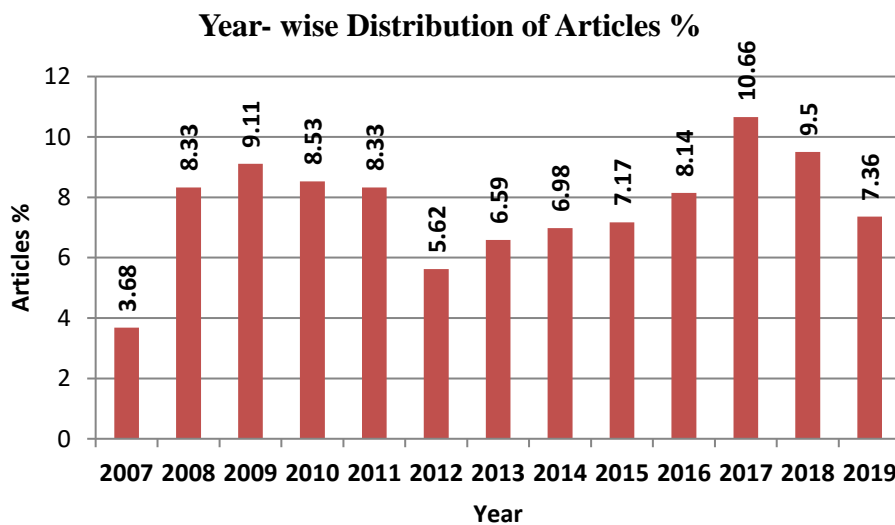
Year -wise Distribution of Articles:

Table 1: Year- wise Distribution of Articles

S.No	Year	No. of Articles	%
1	2007	19	3.68
2	2008	43	8.33
3	2009	47	9.11

4	2010	44	8.53
5	2011	43	8.33
6	2012	29	5.62
7	2013	34	6.59
8	2014	36	6.98
9	2015	37	7.17
10	2016	42	8.14
11	2017	55	10.66
12	2018	49	9.50
13	2019	38	7.36
	Total	516	100

The data presented in the Table 1 indicates number of articles published in PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science. From 2007 to 2019, 516 articles were published which are indexed in Indian Citation Index. Among the 516 articles, maximum of 55(10.66 %)articles published in 2017 and minimum of 19 (3.68%)articles published in 2007.
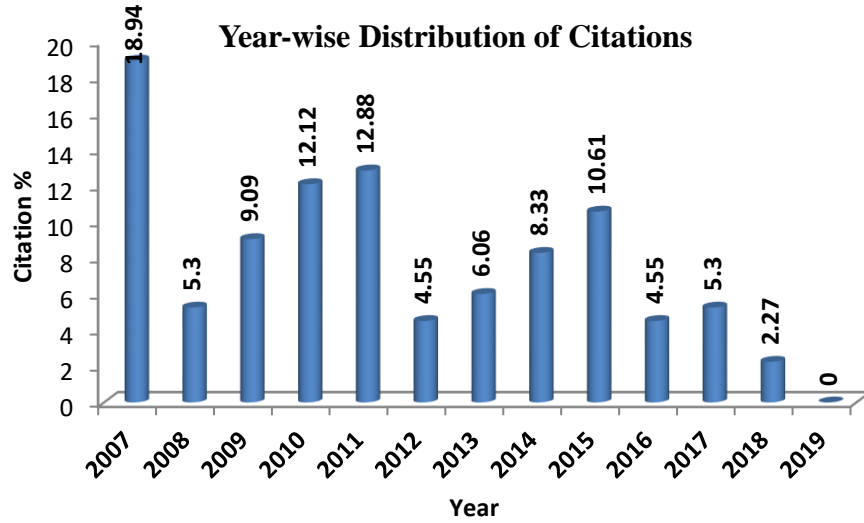

Year- wise Distribution of Articles %

Year-wise Distribution of Citations:

Table 2: Year -wise Distribution of Citations

S.No	Year	No. of Citations	%
1	2007	25	18.94
2	2008	7	5.30
3	2009	12	9.09
4	2010	16	12.12
5	2011	17	12.88
6	2012	6	4.55
7	2013	8	6.06
8	2014	11	8.33
9	2015	14	10.61
10	2016	6	4.55
11	2017	7	5.30
12	2018	3	2.27
13	2019	0	0
	Total	132	100

The above Table 2 shows the citations of the PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science journal in for the years from 2007 to 2019. During the study period 132 citations are made among the citations the maximum of 25(18.94%) citations in 2007 followed by 17(12.88%) citations in 2011.

Year-wise Distribution of Citations

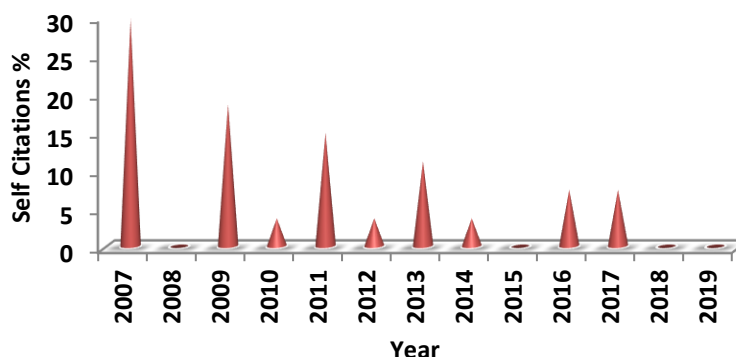**Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations:**

Table 3: Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations

S. No	Year	No. of Self Citations	%
1	2007	8	29.63
2	2008	0	0
3	2009	5	18.53
4	2010	1	3.70
5	2011	4	14.81
6	2012	1	3.70
7	2013	3	11.11
8	2014	1	3.70
9	2015	0	0
10	2016	2	7.41
11	2017	2	7.41
12	2018	0	0
13	2019	0	0

	Total	27	100

The above Table represents the self citations of the PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science year 2007 to 2019. Totally 27 self citations were made which are indexed in Indian Citation Index The maximum of 8(29.63%) self citations made in 2007 followed by 5(18.53%) self citations in the year 2009.

Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations %

Year- wise Distribution of Journal Citation Index (JCI):

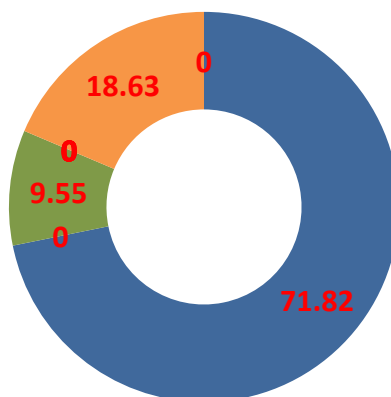**Table 4: Year- wise Distribution of JCI**

S. No	Year	JCI	%
1	2007	0.158	71.82
2	2008	0.000	0
3	2009	0.021	9.55
4	2010	0.000	0
5	2011	0.000	0
6	2012	0.000	0
7	2013	0.000	0
8	2014	0.000	0

9	2015	0.000	0
10	2016	0.000	0
11	2017	0.000	0
12	2018	0.041	18.63
13	2019	0.000	0
	Total	0.220	100

The above Table indicates Journals Citation Index of the PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science journal for the period of 2007 to 2019.During the period of study maximum of 0.158 JCI 71.82% in 2007 and followed by 0.041 18.63% in the year 2018.

Year- wise Distribution of JCI %

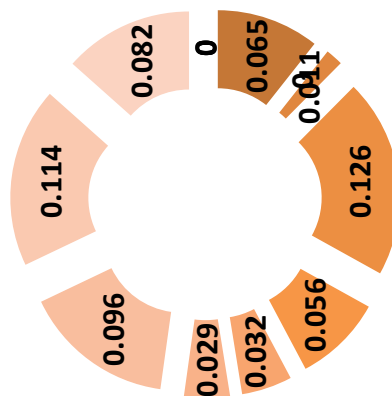**Year- wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator (RII):**

Table 5: Year -wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator (RII)

S. No	Year	RII
1	2007	*
2	2008	*

3	2009	0.065
4	2010	*
5	2011	0.011
6	2012	0.126
7	2013	0.056
8	2014	0.032
9	2015	0.029
10	2016	0.096
11	2017	0.114
12	2018	0.082
13	2019	*

The above Table indicates Research Impact Indicator of the PEARL: Journal of Library & Information Science journal for the period of 2007 to 2019.During the period of study maximum of 0.126 RII in 2012 followed by 0.114 in the year 2017.

Year -wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator

Conclusion:

.   The worth of research and magnitude of research is made available through indexing journals with citations of various articles. There is wanting, for providing citations to further articles which authors cite. For reviewing the preceding articles are very much significant for supporting your article value added point for publishing. It is a good carry out to give self citation for their preceding works and it is follow up of the preceding one and improved one.

During the period of study 516 articles were published among them maximum of 55(10.66%) articles published in 2017 and minimum of 19 (3.68%) articles published in 2007.The study reveals that 132 citations are made among the citations the maximum of 25 (18.94%) citations in 2007 followed by 17 (12.88%) citations in 2011. Also it shows that 27 self citations were made and the maximum of 8 (29.63%) self citations made in 2007 followed by 5 (18.53%) self citations in the year 2009.During the research period of study maximum of 0.158 JCI 71.82% in 2007 and followed by 0.041 (18.63%) in the year 2018. It concludes that maximum of 0.126 RII in 2012 followed by 0.114 in the year 2017 was identified.

References:

1. Md Nural Alam, & Archana Shukla,(2016) Growth of Solar Physics Research Output In India since 1960:A Scientometric Analysis.*The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)*52(3) .

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4. Data Retrieved from http://www.indiancitationindex.com (Accessed on 17th October 2020).