

Mapping the Journals of Librarianship and Information Science: A Scientometric Profile

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Abstract - The Scientometric study of 1105 research articles published in Journal of librarianship and information science (JOLIS) has been carried out from Scopus database during 1969-2017. This paper presents a quantitative study of productivity, characteristics and various aspects of publication in the field Librarianship and Information Science (LIS). The finding shows that 36(3.26%) maximum number of articles were published in the year 1988 and 2017. It indicates that Stoker, D. has dominated the prolific author list by contributing 30 articles. It revealed that the Loughborough University has dominated the top ranked Institute list by contributing 100(21.19%) articles alone.

Keywords: Scientometric, Author productivity, Library science, Journal of librarianship and information science, Publication profile.

Introduction

Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (JOLIS) is the peer-reviewed international quarterly journal for librarians, information scientists, specialists, managers and educators interested in keeping up to date with the most recent issues and developments in the field. In a profession facing many challenges and a constantly evolving environment, JOLIS publishes papers from practicing librarians, information workers and academics which reflect all aspects of librarianship and information science focusing on the results of research, reports of significant developments in working practice and discussions of concerns central to the information profession. The journal publishes original papers and review articles, viewpoints and book reviews¹. It has been in publication since 1969 and is currently published by sage publication. The journal provide information for librarians, information scientists, specialists, managers, educators, and students interested in keeping up to date with the most recent issues and developments in the field. Previously it is known as Journal of Librarianship the journal was first published by the library association (UK) in 1969².

Literature Review

Verma & Singh (2017)³ studied and reported the research output of international journal of digital library services (IJODLS) for six years 2011-2016. It revealed that maximum number of contributions 56(22.86%) were published in the year 2014. It also indicates that co-authors' contribution 119(48.57%) was dominating the single authorship pattern. Singh et al. (2017)⁴ scrutinized the seven volumes of Partnership: the Canadian journal of library and information practice and research during the year 2010-2016 and shows that single authors 187(71.92%) dominated the joint authors. It was clear from their study that Canada has contributed the highest number of articles. On the other hand, Varma & Singh (2017)⁵ examined the growth pattern of literature on the 'Big Data' research output in India. It

revealed that from 2013 to 2016 articles publication rate have been increased and it shows Computer Science 1075(84.85%) dominated the subject wise distribution of big data research. Singh et al. (2017)⁶ examined the 283 research output of international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) during the period 2012-2016. Their findings show that bibliographic forms 3685 references were found in the 283 articles. It was clear only 4 different countries across the world have contributed research articles to this journal during the period of study. Singh (2017)⁷ carried a research study on evidence based library and information practice (EBLIP) and found that the majority of citations occurred from journals, followed by web resources and books. It was concluded 307(68.07%) publications dominated the length of articles and the scattering of contributors is limited to within twelve countries.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aims at identify the promising importance of literature published in the field of 'JLIS' during 1969-2017 with a view to identify the main objectives of present study are:

- To identify the year wise distribution of articles from 1969 to 2017;
- To identify the type of contributions;
- To examine the most prolific authors;
- To identify the subjective wise distribution of contributions;
- To identify the authorship pattern;
- To find out the top ranked institute and their contribution in this field;
- To identify the country wise distribution of contributors;

Methodology

For the current study required data has been collected from the Scopus database. The Scopus database was found to be the most inclusive and suitable source of literature for the present study. It is the largest bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations for academic journal articles, books and conference proceedings. The study analyzes various bibliographical forms such as year wise distribution, types of Document, Most Prolific Authors, Subject Wise Distribution, Top Ranked Institute and Ranking of Country (Geographical distribution) of contributors etc. After analyzing the data results were present in a tabulated form with description

Result and Analysis

Year Wise Distribution

It has been observed from the Table.1 that 1105 articles were published during 1969-2017. Further, it shows that 36(3.26%) maximum number of articles were published in the year 1988 and 2017 followed by minimum number of article 17(1.54%) in the year 2004. It is clear from the finding that 36(3.26%) maximum number of articles were published in the year 1988 and 2017.

Table 1: Year wise distribution of Article

Year	No of Article	%	Year	No. of Article	%
2017	36	3.26	1992	22	1.99
2016	21	1.9	1991	19	1.72
2015	28	2.53	1990	22	1.99
2014	31	2.81	1989	23	2.08
2013	23	2.08	1988	36	3.26
2012	24	2.17	1987	19	1.72
2011	24	2.17	1986	27	2.44
2010	21	1.9	1985	23	2.08
2009	18	1.63	1984	19	1.72
2008	21	1.9	1983	23	2.08
2007	19	1.72	1982	18	1.63
2006	18	1.63	1981	23	2.08
2005	21	1.9	1980	18	1.63
2004	17	1.54	1979	21	1.9
2003	25	2.26	1978	22	1.99
2002	24	2.17	1977	20	1.81
2001	22	1.99	1976	21	1.9
2000	20	1.81	1975	24	2.17
1999	23	2.08	1974	23	2.08
1998	23	2.08	1973	22	1.99
1997	21	1.9	1972	22	1.99
1996	22	1.99	1971	20	1.81
1995	23	2.08	1970	25	2.26
1994	26	2.35	1969	20	1.81
1993	22	1.99	Total	1105	100

Types of Document

The table 2 exposed that the literature on the 'JLIS' is being published in different forms. It shows that 843(76.29%) articles followed by 200(18.10%) review paper, 56(5.07%) editorial, 4 (0.36%) errata and 2 (0.18%) letters. It is obvious from the analysis that the Journal articles are the most widely used form of documents in which most of the literature on the subject 'JLIS' has been published.

Table 2: Document Type

Type	No. of Contribution	%
Article	843	76.29
Editorial	56	5.07
Erratum	4	0.36
Letter	2	0.18
Review	200	18.10
Total	1105	100.00

Most Prolific Authors

Table 3 shows that the most prolific authors, who have contributed a great number of papers in the field of IJLIS. The authors are ranked according to the number of publications. It is clear from the table 3 that the most productive authors in the field of JLIS is Stoker, D. who has contributed 30 papers in the field and occupied first rank in the list. Goulding, A. has contributed 20 papers, Roberts, N. has contributed 15 paper, Oppenheim, C. has contributed 14 paper, Rowley, J., Usherwood, B and Crawford, J. have contributed 11 paper each, Feather, J and Shenton, A.K. have contributed have contributed 10 paper each, Creaser, C. have contributed 9 paper each, Ellis, A., Foskett, D.J., McKnight, C., Moore, N., Morris, A. and Muir, A. have contributed 8., Aharony, N., Matthews, G., Steele, C., Wilson, T.D. have contributed 7 paper, Cronin, B., Line, M.B. have contributed 6 paper each, Benge, R., Bottle, R.T., Elkin, J., Hepworth, M., Maynard, S.and Pinto, M., Schofield, J.L., Stilwell, C., Vickery, B.C., Walton, G. have contributed 5 paper each. It indicates that Stoker, D. who has contributed 30 papers in the field and occupied first rank in the list has dominated the rank list of prolific authors.

Table 3: Author Ranking

Name of the Author	No. of Article	Rank	Name of the Author	No. of Article	Rank
Stoker, D.	30	1	Aharony, N.	7	17
Goulding, A.	20	2	Matthews, G.	7	18
Roberts, N.	15	3	Steele, C.	7	19
Oppenheim, C.	14	4	Wilson, T.D.	7	20
Rowley, J.	11	5	Cronin, B.	6	21
Usherwood, B.	11	6	Line, M.B.	6	22
Crawford, J.	11	7	Benge, R.	5	23
Feather, J.	10	8	Bottle, R.T.	5	24
Shenton, A.K.	10	9	Elkin, J.	5	25
Creaser, C.	9	10	Hepworth, M.	5	26
Ellis, A.	8	11	Maynard, S.	5	27
Foskett, D.J.	8	12	Pinto, M.	5	28
McKnight, C.	8	13	Schofield, J.L.	5	29
Moore, N.	8	14	Stilwell, C.	5	30
Morris, A.	8	15	Vickery, B.C.	5	31
Muir, A.	8	16	Walton, G.	5	32

Subject Wise Distribution

Table 4 illustrates that the highest percentage of documents i.e. 1104(99.910%) of the total 1105 records is published in Social Science followed by 1(0.090%) in Medicine. It is clear from the study that Social Science 1075(99.910%) dominated the subject wise distribution of JLIS research.

Table 4: Subject wise distributions of Article

Subject	No. of Articles	%
Medicine	1	0.090
Social Sciences	1104	99.910
Total	1105	100.000

Year wise distribution of co-authorship pattern

Table 5: Year wise distribution of co-authorship pattern

Author Year	1	2	3	4	5 +	Total author	Total article
1969	20					20	20
1970	24	1				26	25
1971	18	1	1			23	20
1972	19	2	1			26	22
1973	19	2			1	29	22
1974	21	2				25	23
1975	22	1	1			27	24
1976	17	4				25	21
1977	18	2				22	20
1978	22					22	22
1979	20	1				22	21
1980	18					18	18
1981	18	4	1			29	23
1982	14	4				22	18
1983	20	3				26	23
1984	15	4				23	19
1985	19	4				27	23
1986	25	2				29	27
1987	16	1	1	1		25	19
1988	32	4				40	36
1989	19	3	1			28	23
1990	22					22	22
1991	17	2				21	19
1992	17	5				27	22
1993	16	4	2			30	22
1994	21	4	1			32	26
1995	13	6	4			37	23
1996	12	8	1		1	36	22
1997	15	4	1	1		30	21
1998	11	9	3			38	23
1999	12	8	2	1		38	23
2000	10	9		1		32	20
2001	12	7	2	1		36	22
2002	13	9	2			37	24
2003	14	8	2	1		40	25
2004	8	5	4			30	17
2005	9	8	3		1	40	21
2006	11	5	1	1		28	18
2007	6	9	2	1	1	39	19
2008	10	5	5		1	42	21
2009	10	5	3			29	18
2010	6	8	6	1		44	21
2011	13	9		2		39	24
2012	7	11	4	2		49	24
2013	5	11	6		1	50	23
2014	9	14	6	1	1	66	31
2015	8	11	4	4	1	65	28
2016	5	10	3	1	2	49	21
2017	9	11	9	4	3	89	36
Total	737 (66.70%)	250 (22.62%)	82 (7.42%)	23 (2.08%)	13 (1.18%)	1649	1105 (100.00%)

It is clear from the table 5 that, signal authors 737(66.70%) have made major contribution to the journal of librarianship and information science (JOLIS) during the stated periods, followed by two authors 250 (22.62%), three authors 82(7.42%), four authors 23(2.08%) and more than five authors 13(1.18%). This analysis indicates that single authors' contribution is more predominant than the coauthors.

Top Ranked Institute

It is observed from the Top ranked Institute that Loughborough University has contributed maximum number of 100(21.19%) articles followed by University of Birmingham , University of Liverpool, University of Durham , Edge Hill University, University of Southampton and Universidad de Granada has contributed minimum number of 5(1.06%) article on JLIS. It revealed that Loughborough University has dominated the Top ranked Institute list by contributing 100(21.19%) articles alone.

Table 6 Top Ranked Institute

Author Affiliation	No of Articles	%	Author Affiliation	No of Articles	%
Loughborough University	100	21.19	University of Oxford	7	1.48
University of Sheffield	54	11.44	University of Malaya	7	1.48
Aberystwyth University	32	6.78	University of Bath	7	1.48
The British Library	20	4.24	Leeds Beckett University	7	1.48
Manchester Metropolitan University	15	3.18	University of Leicester	7	1.48
Liverpool John Moores University	15	3.18	University of Glasgow	6	1.27
London Metropolitan University	14	2.97	University of South Africa	6	1.27
University of Northumbria	14	2.97	Nanyang Technological University	6	1.27
Bar-Ilan University	12	2.54	The University of Hong Kong	6	1.27
Robert Gordon University	12	2.54	Australian National University	6	1.27
University of Strathclyde	11	2.33	Ahmadu Bello University	6	1.27
Birmingham City University	11	2.33	University of Cambridge	6	1.27
UCL	9	1.91	University of Birmingham	5	1.06
University of London	9	1.91	University of Liverpool	5	1.06
University of Ibadan	8	1.69	University of Durham	5	1.06
Glasgow Caledonian University	8	1.69	Edge Hill University	5	1.06
University College of Wales	7	1.48	University of Southampton	5	1.06
University of Cape Town	7	1.48	Universidad de Granada	5	1.06
City University London	7	1.48	Total	1105	100.00

Country wise distribution of contributors

Table 7 reveals that the geographical distribution of contributions country-wise. It is found that there are 1086 contributions made by the authors from 24 different countries by contributing minimum 5 articles. For avoiding long list up to 5 articles were considered in this study. Out of the total 1086 contributors United Kingdom has contributed 479 articles and stood first rank in the ranking of country followed by Undefined 213 articles has received second highest position. However, United States contributed 170(15.65%) followed by Australia 29(2.67%). The minimum contributions of Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Taiwan and Turkey have contributed 5 papers each. It reveals that United Kingdom has contributed 479 articles and stood first rank in the ranking of country list.

Table 7: Ranking of Country

Country	No. of Contribution	%	Rank
United Kingdom	479	44.11	1
Undefined	213	19.61	2
United States	170	15.65	3
Australia	29	2.67	4
Nigeria	26	2.39	5
Canada	16	1.47	6

South Africa	16	1.47	6
Spain	15	1.38	7
South Korea	14	1.29	8
Israel	12	1.10	9
Ireland	10	0.92	10
Malaysia	10	0.92	10
China	9	0.83	11
Sweden	9	0.83	11
Iran	8	0.74	12
Singapore	7	0.64	13
Belgium	6	0.55	14
Hong Kong	6	0.55	14
Norway	6	0.55	14
Denmark	5	0.46	15
Italy	5	0.46	15
Portugal	5	0.46	15
Taiwan	5	0.46	15
Turkey	5	0.46	15
Total	1086	100.00	

Major findings

- It is clear from the finding that 36(3.26%) maximum number of articles were published in the year 1988 and 2017.
- It is obvious from the analysis that the Journal articles are the most widely used form of documents in which most of the literature on the subject ‘IJLIS’ has been published.
- It indicates that Stoker, D. who has contributed 30 papers in the field and occupied first rank in the list has dominated the rank list of prolific authors.
- It is clear from the study that Social Science 1075(99.910%) dominated the subject wise distribution of JOLIS research.
- It revealed that Loughborough University has dominated the Top ranked Institute list by contributing 100(21.19%) articles alone.
- It reveals that United Kingdom has contributed 479 articles and stood first rank in the ranking of country list.

Conclusion

The Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (JOLIS) is a peer review quarterly journals in the field of librarianship and information science (LIS). The study was conducted based on Scopus database during 1969-2017 of JOLIS. Based on the study, it was found that 36(3.26%) maximum number of articles were published in the year 1988 and 2017. It was identified that United Kingdom has contributed 479 articles and stood first rank in the ranking of country list. Finally, it was noticed that Loughborough University has dominated the Top ranked Institute list by contributing 100(21.19%) articles alone.

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