

A Scientometric Analysis of International Journal of Library and Information Studies 2011-2021 based on Google Scholar

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Abstract- *This article discusses the impact of research developments in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies over the last 11 years, from 2011 to 2021. Scientometric analysis of the International Journal of Library and Information Studies journal found 681 articles from the Google Scholar Database from the year 2011-2021 during the study period. The paper was observed for 669 out of 681 records. This paper has analyzed various factors such as Document type of publication; year-wise distribution of papers and citation, authorship pattern productivity and the most cited paper and many more features. The finding shows that 146 maximum numbers of articles were published in the year 2018. The maximum number of citations 201 found in 2014. It indicates that M Chandrashekar and M Anjaiah have dominated the most productive author list by contributing 10 articles.*

Keywords: Scientometric, Author Productivity, Library Science, International Journal of Library and Information Studies, IJLIS.

Introduction

Scientometric is a field of study related to the measurement and analysis of the scientific literature. Scientometric is a branch of informatics. The main research topics include measuring the impact of research articles and journals, and understanding academic citations (Leydesdorff & Milojevic, 2013). Scientometric is the study of the quantitative aspects of the scientific process as communication system (Kundu & Nirmal, 2021; Mamdapur, 2020). This is often primarily associated with, but not limited to, the analysis of citations within the scientific literature. In recent years, it's played a very important role within the measurement and evaluation of research performance.

Google Scholar provides an easy way to search scholarly literature openly. From one place, you can search for subjects and sources such as articles, papers, books, summaries, court decisions, and more from scholarly publishers, professional associations, online repositories, universities, and other websites. Google Scholar helps you find relevant research in the academic research world. Google Scholar aims to rank documents in the same way researchers do by assessing the full text of each document, the place of publication, the author, and similarly as how often and the way recently it's been cited in other scholarly literature (Ali, 2020).

Source journal

The International Journal of Library and Information Studies were made possible by the founders of the PEARL-A Journal of Library and Information Science. International Journal of Library and Information Studies is a Quarterly Peer-reviewed journal devoted to publication of original research papers, survey reports pertaining to library science, information science and Information Communication Technologies and related fields. All research papers published in the IJLIS Journal are fully open access. Freely available for immediate reading, downloading and sharing with the general public, it supports more global knowledge sharing. Articles published in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies are cited by respected scholars and researchers around the world. The International Journal of Library and Information Studies have 13h indexed.

Review of Literature

C Velmurugan and N Radhakrishnan evaluated Scholarly Communication of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology with the help of Scientometric approach (Velmurugan & Radhakrishnan, 2015). Within study, Scientometric analysis of articles of DJLIT from the year 2007 to 2012 has been carried out. The journal has published 302 articles during the period of study and most of the contributors are two authors with 41.11%.

RK Singh and AP Singh evaluated Citation Analysis of International Journal of Library and Information Studies on the Impact of Google Scholar. Within study, citation analysis of articles of IJLIS from the year 2011 to 2015 has been carried out (Ravi & Singh, 2017). Study found that 20 articles were cited 118 times in Google Scholar. C Velmurugan received the 14(41.18%) reference in the 2013 form Google Scholar.

P G Naidu evaluated Google Scholar Research Impact on DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: Citation Analysis (Naidu, 2017). Within study, Citation analysis of articles of DJLIT period of 24 years (between 1988 and 2015) has been carried out. Study found that 432 articles are 4199 times cited in the Google scholar. Only single article of "Eisenberg, MB" cited 254 times.

P Saha and H Padhan evaluated Scientometric Analysis of D-Lib Magazine Journal: 2010-2016. Within the study, Scientometric analysis of articles of D-Lib Magazine Journal from the year 2010 to 2016 has been carried out (Saha & Hrudayananda, 2018). The journal published 244 articles during the period of study and most of the papers were multi author contributions.

MC Sab, M Kappi, KKM Ahmed evaluated the Scientometric analysis of pharmacognosy magazine with the help of Scientometric analysis (Sab & Mallikarjun, 2021). Within study, Scientometric analysis of articles of pharmacognosy magazine from the year 2011-2020 has been carried out. The journal has published 1494 article during the period of study and majority of publication are published article from with 1477.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

- To identify the Document type of publication.

- To know the year-wise distribution and citations pattern of the International Journal of Library and Information Studies.
- To identify the authorship pattern.
- To identify the Citation of article.
- To examine the most prolific authors.
- To identify the Most cited 20 papers in Library and Information Studies.
- To identify the country wise distribution of contributors.

Methodology

Scientometric analysis by the International Journal of Library and Information Studies found 681 articles between 2011 and 2021 during the study period. Articles were observed on 669 of the 681 records. 669 document samples have been selected for research in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies. All data was collected by Google Scholar between May 4, 2022, and June 19, 2022. It is also Recorded in tabular form for detailed analysis. This study was based on an analysis of the data collected and presented the results. This study analyzes various aspects such as document type, author patterns, and country distribution of contributors.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the document wise distribution of publications that appeared in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies. There are about 10 items of publications in the study. The paper observed 669 records out of 681 records. The maximum publication published in form the research articles with 277 (41.40) and followed by the review articles with 186 (27.80). The smallest publication in the form of a short commentary of 1 (0.15) and a pilot study, respectively (Table 1) (Figure 1).

Table 1: Document Type of Publication

Sl. No.	Documents Type	Records	Percentage
1	Research Article	277	41.40
2	Review Article	186	27.80
3	Mini Review	91	13.60
4	Short Communication	37	5.53
5	Case Studies	29	4.33
6	Case Report	23	3.43
7	Original Research Article	21	3.13
8	Editorial Note	3	0.44
9	Short Commentary	1	0.15
10	Pilot Study	1	0.15
Total		669	100%

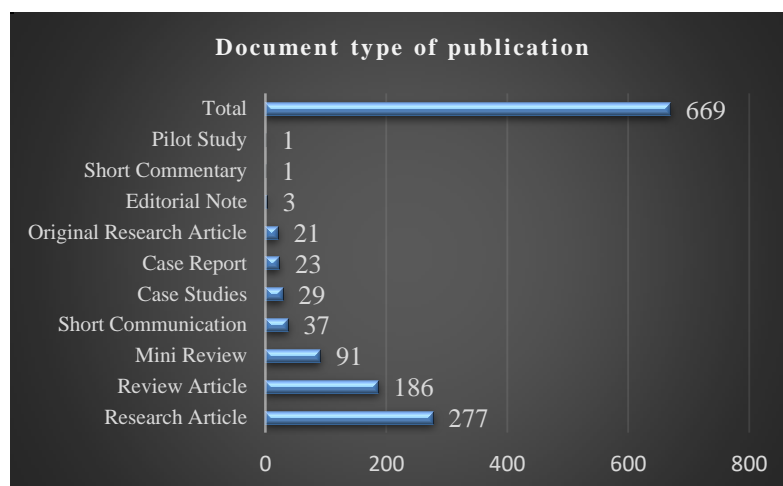


Figure-1: Document type of publication

Table 2 shows the total distribution of publications that appeared in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies journal. Here it is shown that a total found 669 articles were found from the Google Scholar Database from the year 2011-2021 during the study period. The maximum articles, i.e., 146 were published in 2018. The lowest number of articles published was 7 in the year 2021. The maximum number of citations 204 found in 2014. The lowest number of citations 5 found in 2021 (Table 2) (Figure 2).

Table 2: Year Wise Total Publication and Citations

Years	Total publication	Total citations
2011	16	24
2012	23	181
2013	48	166
2014	62	204
2015	71	121
2016	84	155
2017	84	147
2018	146	140
2019	42	42
2020	86	64
2021	7	5
Total	669	1249

Year wise total publication and citations

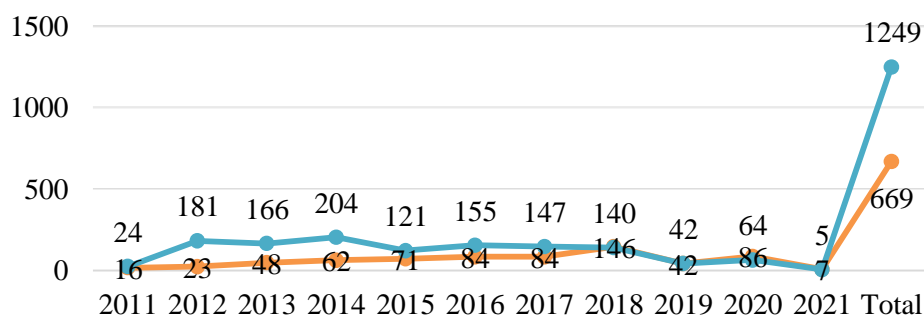


Figure-2: Year wise total publication and citations. Note: TP; TC

Table 3: Year Wise Total Authorship Pattern

Number of Authors Contributed	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Single	6	9	14	27	24	26	32	47	22	24	3	234
Two	8	12	25	31	41	44	42	84	10	44	4	345(690)
Three	2	2	6	4	6	13	6	15	7	15	0	76(228)
Four	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	0	13(52)
Five	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0)
≥ Six	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(6)
Total	16	23	48	62	71	84	84	146	42	86	7	669(1210)
Degree of collaboration	0.625	0.608	0.708	0.564	0.661	0.690	0.619	0.678	0.476	0.720	0.571	-

Year wise total authorship pattern

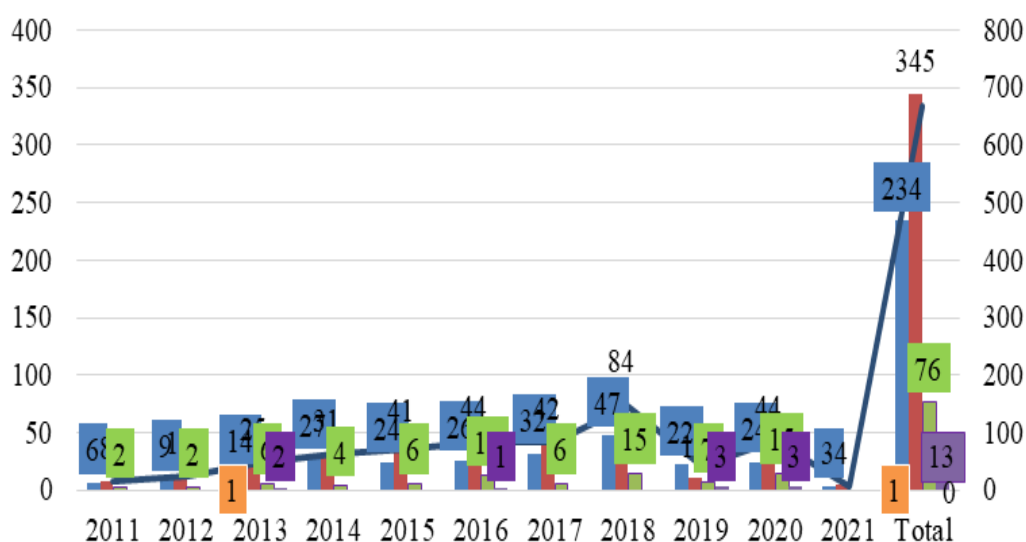


Figure-3: Year wise total authorship pattern. Note: Single; Two; Three; Four; Five; Six; Total

Table 3 Shows that a total number of 1210 authors contributed to the source journal. The authors were classified into six groups (i.e., single author, double author, three authors, and four authors; five authors, six authors). From the table, it is observed that the journal has more articles written by two authors (345) followed by a single author (234); three authors (76) and four authors contributed 13 publications (Table 3) (Figure 3).

Table 4 shows the citation of article that appeared in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies during the study based on Google scholar. 263 papers have received citation. Out of 263 papers, 5 articles have citations in the range 31 to 70. 3 articles have 21 to 30 citations, 15 articles have citations in the range 11 to 20, 43 articles have Citations in the range 6 to 10 while 197 articles have 1 to 5 citations. Whereas 406 articles were published without citations (Table 4).

Table 4: Citation of Article

Citation	Papers
31-70	5
21-30	3
11-20	15
06-10	43
1-5	197
0	406
Total	669

Table 5: 10 Most Productive Authors

Total Publication	Author
10	M Chandrashekara
10	M Anjaiah
8	S Dhanavandan
7	D Swamy
6	B S Biradar
6	K Surendra Babu
6	C Baskaran
6	Margam Madhusudhan
6	M Kumbar
6	VP Reddy



Figure-4: 10 most productive authors. Note: ■ M Chandrashekara; ■ M Anjaiah; ■ S Dhanavandan; ■ D Swamy; ■ B S Biradar; ■ K Surendra Babu; ■ C Baskaran; ■ Margam Mudhusudhan; ■ M Kumbar; ■ VP Reddy

Table 5 lists the top 10 productive researchers. Apparently, the top 4 researchers have a clear lead in publication, but the number of other authors is similar. The most productive researchers come from India. Among the most productive authors, M Chandrashekara and M Anjaiah, who contributed 10 papers, stood in the first and second positions (Table 5) (Figure 4). And this followed by S Dhanavandan had contributed 8 papers ranked third, Swamy who contributed 7 papers ranked fourth and B S Biradar, K Surendra Babu, C Baskaran, M Madhusudhan, M Kumbar, VP Reddy each contributed 6 papers respectively ranked fifth.

Table 6 Shows the 20 most cited articles in the International Journal of Library and Information Studies. This shows that the article published in the year 2012 is the most influential. The most cited work is the awareness and use of library information resources and services in Osmania Univeristy, Hyderabad published in 2011 with 54 citations, followed by Application of garret ranking technique: practical approach published in 2016 with 42 citations (Table 6).

Table 6: Most Cited 20 Papers in Library and Information Studies

Citation	Author	Title	Vol. and Issue	Year	Page
54	S Ranganathan, KS Babu	Awareness and use of library information resources and services in Osmania University, Hyderabad	2(3)	2012	42-54
42	S Dhanavandan	Application of garret ranking technique: practical approach	6 (3)	2016	135-140
36	NK Singh, P Mahajan	Application of RFID technology in libraries	4(2)	2014	1-9
35	DCR Kumar	Social networks impact on Academic Libraries in technology Era	5 (3)	2015	101-108
32	M Madhusudan, V Naga Bhushanam	Use of web-based library services in select university libraries in India: astudy	2 (1)	2012	1-20

27	C Velmurugan	Scientometric analysis: annals of library and information studiespublications output during 2007-2012	3 (3)	2013	58-65
25	RL Sankari, K Chinnasamy, P Balasubramaniam	A study on the use of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) by students Unnamalai institute of Technology in Kovilpatti (Tamil Nadu)	3 (1)	2013	17-26
22	M Madhusudhan, S Prakash	Websites of Indian Institutes of Technology: A webometric study	3 (4)	2013	93-107
20	P Bhati, Kumar	Role of library professionals in a pandemic situation like COVID-19	10(2)	2020	33-48
18	G Jhamb, A Ruhela	A Webometric Study of the Websites of Public libraries	7 (4)	2017	17-26
18	K Kumar, L Naik	How to create an online survey by using Google Forms	6(3)	2016	118-126
17	DT Kalbande, FM Syed	Use of Consortium for E-Resources in Agriculture (CERA): A Case Study	2 (1)	2012	33-41
16	C Baskaran	Research growth trend and author collaboration of Alagappa University inIndiaduring1999-2011	3 (1)	2013	57-64
14	DT Kalbande, SP Chavan, MD Golwal	Use of CD-ROM Databases: A Case Study	2(3)	2012	55-62
13	NK Singh	Digital reference service in university libraries: A case study of the Northern India	2 (4)	2012	1-17
13	N Manjunath, KS Babu	Information needs and information seeking behaviour of research scholarsin Bangalore University: A survey	8 (1)	2018	332-342
12	KN Hemavathi, M Chandrashekara	User satisfaction on library resources and services in Law College librariesin Mysore, Karnataka	8 (1)	2018	309-318
12	SCMKumar, VRRajan	User satisfaction on library services in AnnaUniversity with specialreferencetoengineeringcollegesinCoimbatore, Tamil Nādu: A study	5 (2)	2015	86-91
12	S Ajeemsha, M Madhusudhan	Continuing professional development for library semi-professionals incentral university libraries of India	4 (3)	2014	94-103
12	HK Das	Bibliometric analysis of the plant Taxonomy journal Nelumbo, 2004-2011	2 (4)	2012	51-61

Table:7 List of country wise distribution of contributors

Country Name	No. of Authors	Percentage
India	1101	90.99
Nigeria	67	5.53
Vietnam	6	0.49
China	6	0.49
Kenya	5	0.41
Saudi Arabia	4	0.33
Zimbabwe	3	0.26
East African	3	0.26
Ghana	3	0.26
Malaysia	3	0.26
Bangladesh	2	0.16
Iran	2	0.16
Ethiopia	2	0.16
Sri Lanka	1	0.08
Kingdom of Bahrain	1	0.08
Oman	1	0.08
Total	1210	100%

Table 7 shows the distribution of contributions by country, showing that authors from 16 countries contributed to the International Journal of Library and Information Studies during the study period (Table 7). India has emerged as the leading contributor with 1101 contributors, followed by Nigeria with 67 contributors. Vietnam and China each made six contributions. Then Kenya and Saudi Arabia have 5 and 4 papers, respectively. Zimbabwe, East Africa, Ghana and Malaysia each contributed 3 papers, Bangladesh, Iran and Ethiopia 2 papers each, and Sri Lanka and the Kingdom of Bahrain 1 papers each.

Conclusion

International Journal of Library and Information Studies is a Quarterly Peer-reviewed journal devoted to the library and information science field. The study was conducted based on Google Scholar Database from the year 2011-2021 of IJLIS. During the study period, the paper observed 669 records on out of 681 records. The maximum publication published in form the research articles, with 277 the smallest publication in the form of a short commentary of 1 and a pilot study, respectively.

The results indicate that a maximum of 146 articles were published during 2018. The maximum number of citations 201 was observed in 2014. It is observed that the journal has more articles written by two authors (345). Out of 669 articles, 263 papers have received citations. It indicates that M Chandrashekara and M Anjaiah have dominated the productive author list by contributing 10 articles. The most cited work is the awareness and use of library information resources and services in Osmania University, Hyderabad published in 2011 with 54 citations. Finally, it was noticed that India has contributed 1101 articles and stood first in the ranking of country list.

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